

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Democracy Assembling.

The Bennett-Mackay Cable Company.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

A Long Letter from Gen. Ben. Butler

New York Democracy.

New York, 17.—Four hundred and fifty members of the county democracy started for Saratoga this morning; also 500 Tammany Hall delegates. John Kelly said he expected a quiet, peaceable time. Tammany Hall always supported the nominee of the national convention and always would; 100 Irving Hall delegates also left on the same train.

Saratoga, 17.—One hundred and fifty of the 350 delegates to the Democratic State convention are here. All delegates are expected this afternoon. The result of the meeting of the State committee tonight is anxiously looked forward to. Friends of both Cleveland and Flower are equally positive in expressions of belief of the success of their candidates. The main point of the friends of Cleveland is to secure the vote of the convention for him as the State nominee, so as to send a solid pledge vote for him to Chicago. This will be done if the unit rule is adopted by the convention. The Tammany men here are not in favor of that rule, and unless Kelly's influence be for it, they are likely to oppose it. The question is likely to form one of the principal points of the State committee's deliberations tonight.

Union Pacific.

Washington, 17.—Charles Francis Adams, representing the Union Pacific Railroad, with the chief book-keeper of the company, had an interview to-day with the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner of railroads in regard to the report upon the financial condition of the company prepared by agents of the railroad bureau for transmission to the judiciary committee of the Senate. The representatives of the Union Pacific Company asserted that the report did not correctly represent the financial condition of the company, and the Secretary, upon hearing their arguments, decided that the report should in some respects be modified.

The Irish.

Dublin, 17.—Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, has started for Belfast. A meeting is called by Orangemen to protest against the order regarding public demonstrations. There is great excitement in Belfast. The absence of decorations is generally remarked. On one building the Union Jack is half-masted. Another is suspended across the street through which Spencer passes, with the following words upon it: "Remember Newry and Rossmore." Four hundred extra police and a troop of Lancers have arrived.

Mexican Matters.

St. Louis, 17.—A dispatch from New Laredo, Mex., says: Information is received there that a terrible accident had occurred on the Tampico branch of the Mexican Central railroad, by which two American and twelve Mexican laborers were killed by a premature explosion on the works.

Another dispatch says the entire business of the town of Pinos, Alto, Mexico, was destroyed by fire on May 28th. The loss is stated at \$300,000; no insurance. Considerable distress existed among the inhabitants for want of food.

Indicted.

New York, 17.—The United States Grand Jury handed in indictments against James D. Fish and John C. Eno, charging them with the misappropriation of National Bank funds; also an indictment against Ferdinand Ward, charging him with aiding and abetting an officer of a national bank in illegally applying funds of the bank.

Bad Break.

Milwaukee, 17.—George P. Sanborn, receiver of the Manufacturers' Bank, finds the liabilities are about \$400,000; assets nominally \$500,000, but he cannot realize on them. Outsiders say they will scarcely pay 50 cents on the dollar. No other banks are affected. No other business houses are troubled.

Blaine.

Augusta, Me., 17.—Jas. G. Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, John A. Logan, Senator Hale and Miss Dodge left for Ellsworth this morning. They will remain in Ellsworth to-night, the guests of Senator Hale, and return to Augusta to-morrow.

Baseball.

Boston, 17.—At the baseball game between the New Yorkers and Bostonians 3,000 people assembled; twelve innings; Boston six, New York four.

Delaware Democrats.

Wilmington, Del., 17.—The Democratic State convention, in session at Dover to-day, declared for Bayard for President.

Clymer's Death.

Philadelphia, 17.—It is now made known that Heister Clymer took a dose of morphine the evening before his death. It is said financial reverses while in the iron business led him to take that step. He drew up his will two weeks ago giving everything to his wife. Physicians walked him up and down the rooms all night, having relays of men. A stomach pump was used from midnight until morning. His wife meanwhile was going into hysterics every few minutes. Clymer died in terrible agony. Strong efforts were made to keep the matter quiet, but the coroner was notified this afternoon and the body may yet be raised and an inquest be held. His wife is lying very low from the shock, and it is a question whether she will recover.

Ohio Liquor Law.

Columbus, O., 17.—The supreme court announced decisions to-day in the Scott liquor tax law cases. In that of King vs. Capellar, the judgment was affirmed; in that of Butzman vs. Whittuck, the judgment was reversed. This declares the second section of the law pertaining to the first lien on the premises unconstitutional, and leaves the rest of the law valid and operative as heretofore. The question as to the constitutionality of the whole law was held not to be raised in the case, and the court stops with the record. The liquor dealers will therefore be required to pay the June collections of the tax under the law, leaving the matter open for a further test before the semi-annual payment in December.

A Cheeky Knave.

Easton, Pa., 17.—Peter C. Smull, the horse thief who became notorious last fall by fasting in jail seven weeks, and who subsequently escaped, has written a letter from New York to a local paper. He says he does not consider his case a bad one at all, in view of the operations of the Marine Bank, Ward, Fish and others, and intimates a desire to steal General Grant's Arabian horses. The reward is still standing for his arrest.

The President.

New York, 17.—President Arthur received Shipping Commissioner James C. Kase and Cornelius N. Bliss this morning; no other callers. This afternoon he started for Princeton College to visit his son. The President traveled in President Roberts' private car of the Pennsylvania railroad. He will return this evening, and has made arrangements to leave for Washington on the midnight train.

Hanged.

Detroit, 17.—M. K. Phillips, who shot his wife on a ferry boat between this city and Windsor, one night in August last year, who was arrested and lodged in Sandwich, Ont., jail, where he subsequently escaped, but was finally re-arrested in Chicago and extradited, was hanged this morning.

The Bonanza Cable.

London, 17.—The Bennett Mackay company have opened an office in the Royal Exchange. The Faraday will sail next week to the end of the first cable. It is expected this cable will be in operation by the end of July.

Independent Republicans.

New York, 17.—The Independent Republican committee appointed at Boston to confer with New York Independents arrived this morning. They held a private meeting this afternoon to arrange preliminaries for a formal conference this evening.

Great Run on a Well-Known Institution.

The famous Patent Medicine Warehouse of Charles N. Crittenton, New York, has recently been subjected to an extraordinary pressure—the pressure of crowds of sufferers from Coughs and Colds in search of "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar," of which he is the fortunate proprietor. The popularity of the article is boundless, and will last, for it is built on the solid foundation of innumerable cures. Crittenton's establishment might properly be called a Saving Bank from the number it has been instrumental in saving from Consumption. Trochil affections of every type vanish under its balmy and balsamic influence with astonishing rapidity. Sold by all druggists. Ask for large size, price \$1, they are much the cheapest. Pike's Toothache Drops cure one minute.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 30 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using William's Indian Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Hon. J. M. Coffeybury, of Cleveland, says: "I have used scores of Pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gives such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment." Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price, \$1. FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop's Cleveland, Ohio.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, 17.—After reading the journal Brown rose to a question of privilege. He had the clerk read the remarks of Ingalls yesterday relating to his (Brown's) remarks made in the debate on Friday last. When the clerk concluded the reading Brown said he had not replied to Ingalls' remarks yesterday because he did not wish to speak under irritation, which Ingalls' remarks were calculated to provoke. He called the attention of the Senate to the insulting and opprobrious language used by the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls) toward a member of the Senate who could not repel such insults without violating the rules which all Senators were in honor bound to obey. Brown did not wish to gloss over this matter. The charge of the Senator from Kansas was that of falsifying the record and committing forgery upon the records of the Senate. This language was a deliberately planned insult, and uttered not only in violation of the rules of the Senate but in defiance of the authority of the presiding officer.

The chair said the Senator from Georgia was out of order.

Brown—Then sir, that remark is withdrawn under the ruling of the chair. The remarks of the Senator from Kansas, Brown said, were not made hastily, but after two days had elapsed, and after, as Brown supposed, a satisfactory disclaimer from himself had been made of all offensive imputations, notwithstanding the reassurance given in the Senate by Brown, the Senator from Kansas had persisted in his purpose of insulting a Senator.

The chair thought this observation out of order.

Brown submitted to the Senate whether it would permit such an outrageous and inexcusable breach of its privileges to go unnoticed. In regard to the insinuation of want of courage, he ventured to say there was nothing in the personal character or antecedents of the Senator from Kansas to make him an object of apprehension or to excite the fears of any man. There was no place so safe as this Senate chamber for a man of discreet courage to bluster and parade his vituperative rhetoric. No other Senator would have used such language as the Senator from Kansas had used under protection of the Senate, and he (Ingalls) would not use it except under protection of the Senate.

Ingalls said if the Senator from Georgia would allow the remarks made this morning to stand as they had been delivered he (Ingalls) would be contented, but if there were remarks to be amended by interpolations and observations, not delivered before they had been sent to the printing house, he (Ingalls) preferred to wait until the returns were in. The Senator from Georgia, Ingalls said, was migrating with the pen than with either the tongue or the sword. That Senator shed ink like water. He was very courageous with the pen. Ingalls would not be diverted from the real question at issue. That question was whether the records of the Senate had been falsified by the interpolation of matter personal in its character, susceptible only of an offensive interpretation after the record had been made up by the reporter. As to the imputations of the Senator from Georgia upon his (Ingalls) personal language and appearance he begged to say to the Senator from Georgia that he (Ingalls) here distinctly avowed all that he had hitherto said, in any sense that the Senator from Georgia saw fit to attribute to it, and that he (Ingalls) did not shield himself behind the privileges of the Senate chamber.

The usual breathing pause following the delivery of this sentence was characterized by dead silence in the chamber and crowded galleries. When Ingalls added: "This is all I desire to say in response to the gentleman," a general buzz was heard and the galleries were instantly half emptied.

On motion of Sherman, Ingalls motion to expunge the words complained of was laid on the table. Sherman in calling up Butler's resolution for inquiry into the condition of New York banks, made a verbal report from the committee on finance. After reviewing the circumstances attendant upon the recent financial troubles in New York City, Sherman continued, that all that had been done to prevent a panic had been done by the banks themselves. The government of the United States had no lot or parcel in it, except so far as the Secretary of the Treasury had called in the bonds, and in the ordinary transaction of the committee on finance, to which was referred the resolution heretofore introduced by Morgan, had called before them the Comptroller of Currency, who was familiar with all the facts, and examined him, and secured from him all information possible at this time. They were still examining the subject of over-certification. The committee had been practically stopped, and there was no evidence that any banks had over-certified checks, except those that had got into trouble. Sherman submitted a statement showing the condition of the associated banks of the City of New York by weeks, from May 31st to June 14th, 1884, which would give the Senator from South Carolina almost all the information called for by his resolution. Sherman felt satisfied that the normal condition of affairs would very shortly be resumed; there was one thing, however, he would

personally suggest namely; that there should be a severe and stringent law prohibiting bank officers, other than directors, from dealing in speculative operations. He would not extend such prohibition to directors, because they were generally business men. Whether a law on the subject would be effective he did not know. He read the resolution proposed by John C. Eno to the directors of his bank in December, 1883, and unanimously adopted, expressing their emphatic disapproval of the practice of dealing in speculative ventures by officers of banks, and expressing a determination not to employ as an officer any person guilty of such conduct. At the very time, apparently, that Eno had drawn up this resolution he was himself engaged in the very things he was denouncing. The substance of such a resolution should be embodied in the law, and bank officers should be punished for any infraction of that law.

Beck said the papers exhibited by the controller of the currency to the Senate committee on finance this morning, not only showed he had vigilantly prosecuted the offenders, but that he had in his possession papers the contents of which the Senate would not desire, in the interest of justice, to see.

HOUSE.

Washington, 17.—Slocum presented the conference report on the Fitz John Porter bill. The effect is to strike out of the bill the words "together with all rights, titles and privileges," and to insert the words "provided that said Fitz John Porter shall receive no compensation or allowance whatever prior to his appointment under this act" instead of the following words in the bill, "but this act shall not be construed as authorizing pay or compensation or allowance prior to his appointment under it." The conference report was agreed to, yeas 158, nays 61.

Payson, from the committee on public lands, reported back the bill to restore all lands held in indemnity limits for railroad and wagon road purposes. House calendar.

The House went into committee of the whole, Dunn in the chair, on the deficiency bill.

Several amendments were offered and rejected. When the committee reached the end of the bill, Randall moved as an additional section, his proposition against political assessments.

Cannon made the point that the amendment was out of order, under the rules. Randall, admitting that the amendment was open to the point expressed, regretted that the point had been made, adding that the judgment of the people was that political assessments had been carried on to an outrageous extent.

Kasch argued that the amendment was objectionable, not only as being against rule, but as being against good policy. If in Iowa a farmer sold 100 bushels of oats to an army commissary, he could not use any of the money for disseminating political information, or for printing tickets; a member of Congress would not be permitted to spend any of his own money for the ordinary purposes of his election, while his competitor, not being a member might expend any amount he chose. The chairman expressed his regret that such a wholesome proposition, and one conducive to public morals, was out of order. The proposition was therefore not admitted.

The committee then rose, and the House agreed in bulk to the amendments reported, except that striking out the proviso as to compensation of fourth-class postmasters.

A vote on striking it out was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 151, nays 81, the result being in the interest of postmasters. The bill then passed.

Hewitt (New York), of the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, signed the 20th of January, 1883, with a favorable report. The report was ordered printed and the bill placed on the calendar.

The bill to prohibit the importation of labor under contract was postponed until Thursday, and that day was set apart for its consideration.

A bill was reported from the committee on Pacific railroads, to amend the several Pacific railroad acts. It requires companies to file within ninety days from the passage of this act, or within sixty days after the completion of surveys, a list of sections of land claimed by them, and deposit the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying the same. The first question was taken on an amendment offered by Payson to one offered by Hanback. Hanback's was that all lands embraced in notice be given by the Secretary of the Interior to a railroad company, to take its patents, shall be subject to State, Territorial and municipal taxation after sixty days from date of notice. Payson's was that the lien of the United States for cost and expenses of surveying, shall not be affected by the sale of lands. Payson's amendment was adopted, and then Hanback's, as it was amended, was also adopted, on a vote by tellers. Crisp demanded yeas and nays on the amendment declaring it was the abandonment of the security which government had in these lands. Vote by yeas and nays resulted, yeas 90 nays 88. So the amendment was agreed to. Vote was then taken on Payson's substitute for the bill and amendments. It provides that if railroad companies shall not within sixty days from receipt of notice pay costs of surveying land, then their right to such land shall cease, and

the lands shall be restored to the public domain for settlement under the homestead laws. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill (in that shape) passed.

House then took up bill to amend the Thurman act, but without action, adjourned.

Butler's Letter.

New York, 17.—In response to formal announcement of his nomination by the Greenback-Labor national convention, General Butler says:

LOWELL, MASS, June 12th.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:

I received at your hands the official announcement of the action taken by the convention at Indianapolis with deep sensibility. In the ordinary course of political events, the choice of a convention of representative men from any considerable portion of my fellow citizens, according to me this the highest honor they can confer, would call for a grateful acknowledgment; even though it might be a selection to represent the thought of such a convention upon questions which commonly decide political parties; views upon such questions may have been inherited or be an outgrowth of measures of administration. The great questions you present are higher and grander than any mere political measure. Nearly a quarter of a century ago when the very existence of the republic and the establishment of a Democratic representative government hung trembling upon the issue of the greatest civil war the world has ever known, by the wisdom born of an imperious necessity, a financial system sprung from the patriotic impulse to save the nation's life, and rescue the hope of free institutions for all men from going down forever in darkness and death, was devised by the great and good men of that day, to whose care a Republican government, to be administered for the people, and by the people, had been confided. That system of finance for a free people in its infancy saved the life of a nation, perishing without it, and broke the chains, which enslaved four million men. It gave to this country, war raging, a prosperity it had never known. It enabled the people to assess upon themselves and pay taxes to an extent before unknown in any country. It made it possible for the government to repay three fold all the loans it had received from any creditor, or gave to him a security more profitable and stable than have ever been issued by any power in the world, and made the financial system of our government at once the envy and admiration of all men. This was done by legal tender currency; while questions as to its stability were raised by the form of the legislation which it was enacted, and while still graver doubts prevailed in the minds of many wise and patriotic men as to whether a legal tender currency expensive in fact—resting not on the intrinsic value of the material on which it was coined—was within the constitutional competency and power of the legislative branches of the government; that question having been three times submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States—the very highest tribunal of Constitutional construction—was at last decided in the affirmative, with such unanimity that there could not possibly be any reasonable doubt against it. The purpose of your organization and of those who thought and acted with you was to support and sustain this money as the currency of the people. This peoples currency you will remember was designated by its friends by the pet name of the "greenback." Two years ago, I did myself the honor to say that that currency—so commended by the merit of its great deeds, wrought for the people's safety and prosperity, enacted by the highest legislative power, adjudicated by such a court, and with the decision about to be reaffirmed—was an accomplished fact, now, never again to be disturbed or doubted; so that its friends might well say: "See the end of our labors in this regard has come" so let us rejoice, let those who aided in this great work press on to deal with equally important unsettled and necessary measures for the welfare of the whole people. The legal tender having become the very foundation of, as well as a measure of value, intertwined with all the business of the people, the engine of the prosperity of the nation, it seems to me almost an act of cruelty to again disturb, carelessly, a financial question which has been so set at rest with the assent of all good men, as much as a question of right of a man to hold his brother man in slavery; therefore I said: "I am glad that the question has no longer a part in political consideration, and statesmanship may now turn from it as the country has turned from questions of slavery and war." But alas! the power of the darkness of error, the re-urrectionists of false ideas of the dead past have dug up the remains of contention from peaceful graves where they slept, and threaten by a rehash of exploded resolutions, formulated into a platform by a party convention to revivify and agitate controversies which will unsettle commercial values, hinder and delay the business energies of our people, with apparently but the single object, to extend a system of purely paper currency, issued by corporations—established by government, and indeed but for private emolument and gain to corporations—which currency itself is to be valuable only because it is made redeemable in the very greenback which this ghoul-like agitation seeks to repudiate and destroy. Such a

currency Andrew Jackson, with the prescience and wisdom of a statesman, by the iron band of a soldier, sustained by the democracy of more than a generation ago, had wholly crushed out and in the hope of the wise and good had buried forever, as one of the grievous errors of an administration which had indiscreetly crept into the government, for the aggrandizement of a few to the destruction of the people. As a Democrat, taught in the Jackson school in my early youth, with my judgment matured by many years' converse in public affairs, aided by earnest and deep study, with the intensity of purpose which a topic of such magnitude, affecting every interest of the people, may, it may be, the very existence of free institutions demand, I am constrained were it the last act of my life, in view of this attempt to undo what Jackson had so well done, coming from whatever question it may, to say to you: Gentlemen, there seems a wisdom, indeed a necessity for the continuance of your organization in this renewed exigency, and therefore upon this contestation I am with you, and if there were but two of us we ought to stand together against this great wrong, and call upon all true men to stand with us, either inside or outside as the case may be, of the other political organizations which may aim to perfect other measures for the good of the country. I thank you for your suggestion, that in other matters, labor interests, preservation of the lands of the people for the benefit of the people; the control of agencies created by government to be used for the good of the people, to regulate and control a system of inter-state commerce which shall control and cheapen transportation of persons, freight and intelligence, and to protect all in their just rights, equality of burdens, equality of privilege, and equality of powers to all persons under the law has been the political rule of my life. I have the honor to be with personal esteem,

Very respectfully your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

A Good Entertainment.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city gave another of their very select entertainments at the Presbyterian church to a large and attentive audience. This was the last of the series to be given till September. The programme consisted of musical and literary selections, which were excellently rendered by Miss Mabel Sheehy, Miss Kelley, Messrs. E. E. Maderia, J. L. Carlisle, H. W. Tracy, Prof. Sawyer and others, every feature being excellently rendered. We therefore refrain from special criticism. We are glad to note that Mr. Jeffrey, president of the Y. M. C. A., has announced a very promising outlook for the future, and the probability of a reading room and local habitation in the very near future. We are also pleased to hear that Mr. McCoy, the secretary-general for California, is to be here Sunday, and that the association will probably use him to further their cause. The society should receive a hearty support.

SLEEP AS A MEDICINE.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure inability of temper, peevishness, and uneasiness. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will cure a headache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, pleasant occupation, good air and not too warm a room, a clear conscience and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard and nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep; otherwise, life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfect.

The approaching international health exhibition to be held in London is exciting deep interest throughout Great Britain. Those in charge of the arrangements are going to work in a practical way which cannot fail to make the display not only attractive, but useful. Among the novelties will be an Indian village, with a real tea garden, and there will be tea served by the natives of the tea districts of India in a tea house.

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The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Itch Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancer, Chills, Chills, Cuts, Tetter, Scalded Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money returned. Write for box. For sale by Z. C. M. & Co. Drug Store.

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I have used a printed notice on every bottle of Scott's Emulsion. It never fails to cure. Write for box. For sale by Z. C. M. & Co. Drug Store.